

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail, \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, by Carrier, 15 cents per week.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

All Unpaid Communications will be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

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Office at No. 4 N. Tenth St., No. 519 East Broad Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

THE JAMESTOWN APPROPRIATION.

We have urged the members of the General Assembly to be careful in making appropriations for the revenues of the State are somewhat uncertain, and the credit of the State must be preserved. But the General Assembly must do something for the Jamestown Exposition. It cannot afford not to do so. It would be a poor advertisement for the State to have it go out that for any reason it failed to make an appropriation for this great exposition, which marks not only the growth of Virginia industries for the last three centuries, but also the most illustrious day in the history of that branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has made a new country and a new world. As the day is without parallel, it would be an irreparable loss to the history and life of Virginia if it were not fittingly observed. It would be bad enough to say that the appropriation failed through lack of enterprise; it would be worse to say that it failed through poverty. It is no disgrace to be poor, and there is no use in pretending to be rich when one is poor. But it is not fair to advertise Virginia as a poverty-stricken State. It is one of the richest States in the Union, and is richer to-day than ever before in its history. The State may be a little pressed for funds within the next few years because of an enforced lowering of the rate of taxation, but to say that Virginia is not able to appropriate a reasonable sum of money for the Jamestown Exposition is to say what is untrue. She is abundantly able to do so, and it would be a misrepresentation for the statement to go out that she is not.

The Jamestown Exposition Company is not asking that this money be appropriated in a lump sum, but that the appropriation be made in installments, and we hope that some satisfactory arrangement will be made by which the company can get an appropriation, for it is only through an appropriation that it can have the stamp of the State's approval upon it.

This enterprise is the child of Virginia, and Virginia must not only own its child, but give it a comfortable dot.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Rev. Dr. F. H. Wines, of Washington, who came to Richmond by invitation of the General Assembly to make a talk before members of that body on the subject of public charities, took occasion while here, at the request of the editor of this paper, to give his views on the subject of prohibition.

We have several times referred to Dr. Wines in connection with the subject of public charities, because he has devoted thirty years of his life to the study of that question, and understands it in practice as well as in theory. We are also interested in his views on prohibition, because he was a member of the Committee of Fifty for the Scientific Study of the Drink Problem, and spent a year in the personal investigation of the practical operation of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicants in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. It is not necessary to say Dr. Wines is an advocate of temperance, that he is in favor of any and all reasonable measures that would reduce the liquor evil to the minimum. But Dr. Wines is a practical man, and his experience teaches him that so long as whiskey is here men are going to drink it, and so long as they are going to drink it there will be somebody to supply the demand, and so the question is of regulating traffic rather than of prohibiting it.

In his investigation he found that in Iowa the experiment of prohibition has probably had the fullest and fairest trial that it has been able to secure anywhere. It had the support of the party in power, which passed every act suggested by the strong temperance sentiment of the people, and made an earnest, faithful effort to enforce the most stringent summary legislation. The result was a complete breakdown. The saloons were closed out, the business was transferred to the drug stores. Liquor was brought into the State and sold in original packages. Much liquor, of the vilest quality, was sold surreptitiously, and the most ingenious devices were resorted to in order to conceal the fact. It became necessary to employ detectives, and to pay them with funds obtained from zealous prohibitionists for that purpose. These spies were easily corrupted, and became blackmailers. The litigation was so fierce that justices of the peace received in fees more money, many times over, than the salaries paid to the judges of the Supreme Court. The struggle was marked by dramatic incidents, including murder. And the failure to enforce the law bred a contempt for law and for the government, which did more harm than any good which was accomplished. In the end, the prohibitory statute, while not formally repealed, was nullified by the so-called "milk law," suspending the exemption of its penalties in counties, the majority of whose citizens signed petitions to that effect. The history of prohibition in

Iowa is given with much detail in Dr. Wines' report, included in the volume published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, for the Committee of Fifty, of which a second edition has been published.

Dr. Wines' experience in charitable and correction work has strongly impressed him with the evils springing from intemperance, which is the cause of the occasion of a very considerable percentage of the pauperism, insanity and crime in this and other countries. But he has ceased to regard prohibition as the remedy for these evils.

In reply to the question, "What, then, is the remedy?" he said: "Education, by precept and example; the training of the rising generation in self-control, and the gradual uplifting and acceptance, by the community at large, of higher standards of intelligence and morality."

"How not legislation in the right direction an educational influence and value?"

"Yes, certainly, but it is indirect and less efficacious than many persons imagine it to be. It does not change the physical constitution of men, alter their natural appetites, nor prevent the operation of the law of supply and demand."

"Why cannot prohibitory laws be enforced just as other provisions of the criminal code are enforced?"

"Simply because, for their enforcement, verdicts of conviction by petit juries are indispensable. Where public sentiment does not sustain the law they cannot be obtained. The Chief of Police in Cincinnati told me that he regularly brought violators of the Sunday liquor law into court, and just as regularly they were discharged without punishment. A gentleman who was foreman of a petit jury in that city said that in a perfectly clear case he polled the jury in the first instance as to their opinions in detail. Did the prisoner at the bar get something to drink in a saloon? Was it intoxicating liquor? Did he pay for it? Did this occur on Sunday? On all these points they agreed, without a dissenting voice. But when polled for their verdict they unanimously found him not guilty."

"This police can close the saloons if they will?"

"Yes, but at great cost. They were closed in Indianapolis on Sunday by stationing a special policeman in every one of them and keeping him there all day until the saloon keepers surrendered. But the trade simply was transferred to drug stores, which could not be dealt with in a similar manner. The result at the polls was a change of political control of the city. It must always be remembered that closing the saloons is not the suppression of the traffic. And in large cities, with an overwhelmingly large foreign population, like Chicago and New York, it is almost impossible to close them, even on Sunday, without incurring the very serious risk of popular riots. The Chief of Police in Chicago said to me that he could close them on Sunday mornings, but would not dare to try to do so after noon or at night."

"What do you regard as the best practical means of dealing with the traffic?"

"If it cannot be suppressed, then it must be regulated. This can be effected either by a license law or by simple regulation upon the police powers inhering in the State and municipal governments. The trouble with the license system is that it vests in somebody the right and power to pass judgment on men's private characters and business responsibility. This would be resented. If the same method were adopted by which to regulate the sale of bread or meat. It makes the sale of liquor a privilege, which is conferred as a political favor, and for which political service can be demanded in return. The advantage of the system is that it means local option, or the power to exclude the traffic from limited areas, in which public sentiment is against it, and the demand for liquor is slight. But to be effective for good the fee demanded for a liquor license should be as high as the traffic will bear; that is, not so high as to encourage and foster illegal sale. High license diminishes the number of saloons and places the control of those which exist in the hands of more competent and responsible men."

"The only other practicable system, in my judgment, is that followed in Ohio, where the traffic, if not locally suppressed, is absolutely free. Any man can sell liquor who wishes to do so, but he must pay a very high tax for the privilege, a special tax for engaging in an extraordinary business, dangerous to the public, and he is subject to all the police regulations governing it, as to hours of sale, sale to minors and habitual drunkards, and the like. The heart of the whole question is just here. It is a question of police, of making just and proper rules and compelling obedience to them. That, again, depends upon local public sentiment. Laws are not self-operative, and if allowed to become a dead letter, it is better for the moral health of the community that they should be repealed. I found in Ohio that there is relatively no more drunkenness and no more crime than elsewhere, perhaps scarcely as much. Indeed, the principal advocates of prohibition in Iowa admitted, in private, much to my surprise and somewhat to my instruction, that there was a short interval in which Indiana had no liquor law at all, owing to the repeal of one statute and the failure to adopt a substitute, and that the temperance people had never had so little to complain of, so little trouble and so little work, as just at that time. The question is a large and difficult one. It is of the utmost importance that its solution be not entrusted to fanatics on the one hand, or to the pecuniary interests of those who thrive on the unnatural thirst and weak will of their fellow-men on the other. There is a middle course, which is safest and best for all concerned."

Nobody holds, not even the most extreme prohibitionists, that the sale of liquor can be entirely prohibited. One of our correspondents, for example, suggested in a recent communication that persons in prohibition districts who desired to drink could have the wine sent to them from some other community. But in every community where there is prohibition whiskey may be sold upon prescription of a physician for medicinal purposes. Therefore, the whole question is a matter of regulation, and it is for the General Assembly to determine how the traffic may be regulated in such a way

as to prevent illicit trading and at the same time to reduce the evil to its lowest terms.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The question, is Richmond's water supply available for extinguishing fires? has been reopened by a letter from Mr. P. M. Griswold, of the Home Insurance Company, which has been published in the Richmond News and the Insurance Press of New York, and Mr. C. B. Boling's reply. It will be recalled that Mr. Griswold has before held a lengthy and somewhat heated controversy with the Water Department in Richmond on the question of inadequacy of the water supply and the methods which were being used by the superintendent for relieving this inadequacy wherever it was shown to exist. There is no doubt, in our opinion, that 12 or 13 months ago the mains in the congested districts were insufficient to supply all the engines that might have been necessary in the event of a general conflagration. At that time the pipes supplying the fire hydrants were three and four inches in diameter. These pipes, except in a few instances, were themselves connected with 6 and 12-inch mains. It might, therefore, have been said that the water supplying the fire hydrants in those districts all came through 8 and 4-inch pipes, but this would inevitably have left the hearer under an erroneous if not a false conclusion, for except in the few instances above alluded to the 8-inch pipes which supplied the hydrants were fed from 6 or 12-inch mains, and, therefore, the hydrant, so long as only one fire engine was placed upon it, which we understand was the usual practice, was supplied with all the water that the engine could have used. But even where the pipes supplying the hydrants were not themselves connected opposite each hydrant with a 6 or 12-inch main, a parallel pipe, varying from 12 to 16 inches, was connected with the 8-inch pipe opposite each corner where hydrants were located. In order to make this clearer, we will give a concrete illustration: There is running down Cary Street, for example, at present a big pipe, which is 16 inches in diameter for part of the distance, and for the rest 12 inches. Parallel to this is a 6-inch main for a part of the way, and a 3-inch main for the rest of the way. This smaller main is the one which supplies the fire hydrants in most instances, but the small main is connected with the large main opposite each hydrant, and, therefore, in order for an engine not to get enough water, it must not only exhaust the 3-inch pipe, which connects it with the hydrant, but exhaust entirely the 16 or 12-inch pipe. This parallel, or duplicate, system is in use on Broad and Main Streets also, and is giving general satisfaction.

It is not the part of The Times-Dispatch to be a thick and thin advocate of the city government. If there is any lack of intelligence or honesty in the administration, it will always be the duty of The Times-Dispatch, when such matters are brought to its attention, to speak of them fairly and fearlessly, but for the good name of our city, for the preservation of our property and for the obtaining of those insurance rates to which we are justly entitled as a result of our water supply and methods of fighting fire, we must protest against any such article as that which Mr. Griswold has written. We do not believe that it fairly treats with the conditions as they actually exist, nor does it furnish a fair basis to those who are interested in the water supply for determining whether the same supply is up to the standard or not. In view of the recent improvements, our own belief is that the city is being kept abreast of other cities in this most important matter, and we say so more readily as we have not always been of this opinion.

AN EXTRAVAGANT AGE.

Great complaint is now made concerning the high cost of living, and there is some ground for it. It does cost more to live, it does cost more for some of the necessities of life, but the increased cost of living is due in the main to our taste for luxury, to our extravagance. There never was such a luxurious age. Some men have made a great deal of money during the past few years, and they are setting the pace in expenditures. Others who have not made so much are trying either to keep up with them or to imitate them and are spending more money than their incomes warrant. Many men are harder up with an income of two thousand dollars a year than they were with an income of one thousand dollars a year, the reason being that their expenditures grow in greater proportion than the increase in income. It is almost invariably the case.

Here is one of the dangers of prosperity. We have been living at a rapid pace; we have been going in a whirl; we have been spending money like water, and the trouble is that in doing so, we have been falling into luxurious habits and cultivating expensive tastes.

This prosperity must come to an end by and by, and hard pan. Those who have been sensible enough to see it and to invest their earnings in good property will be ready for the hard times, but those who have wasted their substance in riotous living, who have formed a taste for luxuries, will be worse off than they were before, and those who have gone into debt will be in a bad state sure enough.

We have several times sounded the note of warning, and we sound it again. In prosperous times like this it is foolish for men to spend all that they make, and to spend more than one makes and go into debt is reckless. This is the harvest time and every man who makes a living salary should put aside a part of his earnings for the inevitable rainy day.

THE PRIMARY BILL.

The Whitehead-Gardner bill to legalize primary elections seems to us to be a very good bill, with the exception that it leaves it discretionary with the State, County, District or City Committee to hold a primary. Of course, there should be some discretion—that is to say, primaries should not be compulsory when there is no occasion for them, as, for example,

in cases where there are no contests, but it would be a great blunder to leave it absolutely in the discretion of the committee to hold a primary or not.

That was certainly not contemplated by the State Convention, which recommended the primary plan, nor by the State Committee, which promulgated the plan under which primaries are now held.

While Admiral Dewey got into trouble by talking too freely to a newspaper reporter about the Emperor of Germany and the German fleet, it is to his credit that he did not attempt to deny the account of the interview which the reporter gave. The Admiral "owned up," merely explaining that he did not intend for publication all he said to the reporter, but forgot to caution that journalist worthy.

There are some public men who, if they had been circumstanced as Dewey was, would not have hesitated to "go back" upon their words. However, we deem the jolly old Admiral will be more careful in the future, for it must have been distasteful to him to be hauled up before the President to make an explanation. The matter is all settled now, and Dewey survives.

A dispatch from Muscatine, Iowa, says that in that place on Saturday evening a black man named Frank Brown narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of 1,500, which was beating him to death when twenty policemen succeeded in rescuing him. His offense was the shooting of a citizen who had struck him in the face. This leads the Hartford Times to remark:

"It doesn't seem to make much difference what part of the country the affairs take place in. If the criminal is a negro and the crime appears to be an unprovoked one, the result to the negro is about the same."

The views of Mr. J. P. Morgan, which we published yesterday on the financial page of The Times-Dispatch, were timely. There has been a deluge of stocks and a scarcity of money and there is reason for depression in the stock market. But the stock market is not the country. Business is good, our factories are humming, our railroads have all the traffic they can handle, our export trade is larger than ever, and there is every promise that prosperity will continue for an indefinite period. We do not undertake to advise those who trade in stocks, but to those who throw good stocks overboard at present prices on the ground that everything is going to smash are making a foolish sacrifice.

We do not know whether it was a "judge" or a "junior" who presided over the Burdick inquest—he is sometimes given one title and sometimes another—but he was extremely latitudinarian in his remarks. What he said was good reading matter, but in his review of the case he took a wide range, and commented alike upon the living and the dead, men and women, acquitting some and condemning others. We are not disposed to question the accuracy of his conclusions, but we must be permitted to doubt if he was justified in traveling so far afield.

Professor George Prowell, curator and librarian of the Historical Society of York county, Pa., has received a bound file of the Virginia Gazette for 1776. In its columns are reproduced many records of the Continental Congress, including the Declaration of Independence and letters from Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

One of the maxims of Millionaire Pork Pucker Gustavus F. Swift was that no "young man is rich enough to smoke twenty-five-cent cigars." What he thought about smoking cigarettes is not recorded.

The amount of thought and study the small boy put in yesterday in hatching out April fools, if applied in the future to greater things will revolutionize the world and all its methods.

Nobody can say there was any fake business about the knocking and punching those two bruisers got in San Francisco the other night.

Tidewater folks overpowered Richmond to some extent yesterday, and they will stay here until the Jamestown matter is settled.

The coal commission did not consider the coal consumers in their deliberations or in their verdict. The public usually gets it in the neck anyhow.

Prophet Hloks has provided a lot of blustering and awful carrying on for April, but this month may April fool the prophet.

Here is wishing the President a pleasant trip and a safe return, and who cares if he catches several delegations to the convention.

Over forty thousand Virginians, white and colored, and nearly ten thousand West Virginians are now residents of Maryland.

Newport News and Norfolk did not get the anticipated call from the Mayflower and the Roosevelt family.

Plant your trees to-day. You will, at least, have a crop of switches with which to wallop your progeny next year.

Those boisterous Paris gentlemen did well to select yesterday, April 1st, as the date for their duel.

The public knows a great deal more about the Burdick murder mystery than the coroner could find out.

Dodging taxes is really a fad with New York's 400. The 400 have some imitators in Virginia.

Don't forget to plant out your twigs to-day. They will be trees in the sweet bye and bye.

Texas is experimenting with a new anti-trust law. Her former efforts have proven failures.

All Fools' Day and Arbor Day are just a little too close together.

The suicide epidemic is still on in various parts of the country.

Trend of Thought in Dixie Land

Atlanta Journal: An increase in Chinese exports to the United States is certainly favorable to better trade relations between the two countries and a consequent broadening of the demand in that country for American goods. The South, especially, is benefited by an enlargement of Chinese-American trade, promoting, as it does, the consumption of Southern-made fabrics.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The President's track in the South while hunting a renomination is not a bit straighter than that from which the export was unable to tell where the snake was "going north or coming back."

Dallas News: Agriculture in a land of fairly reliable crops is about the best dependence for a population of the intelligent and orderly kind. While fewer great fortunes are found, fewer bonanzas are discovered, the general results are more satisfactory, and better than all, they last.

Birmingham News: It is understood that the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Commonwealth are financially prosperous newspaper properties, and in spite of the extra writing forces they have to employ to keep up the anti-Cleveland denunciatory departments.

Nashville Banner: It is evident that Mr. Henry Watterson will never be happy as long as Mr. Grover Cleveland is held in public esteem.

A FEW FOREIGN FACTS.

The King of the Belgians, who is suffering from weak eyesight, has gone to Wiesbaden to be treated by a famous German oculist.

The Prince of Wales is expected to open the new electric tramway service in South London May 15, and to ride over the line in the first car.

The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle makes the following startling charge against London society: "I am truly of opinion that there is less immorality on the Whitechapel side of London than on the Mayfair side." The Dowager Duchess has a residence in Whitechapel.

Ichino Shibata, a Buddhist priest, is taking a post-graduate course at Yale. He is a native of Japan, and at the close of the Japanese-Chinese War in 1894 he was decorated by the Mikado for special services. He is studying philosophy at Yale to help in his religious work when he shall return to Japan.

Personal and General.

George Hitchcock, an American artist, has been honored by Emperor Francis Joseph, who has conferred upon him the cross of officer of the Francis Joseph order.

A noon prayer meeting established by the late Dr. L. Moody, when president of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, has not omitted its daily services for over forty years.

President Eliot, of Harvard, although three-score and nine years old, and Mrs. Eliot can be seen on almost any clear day riding about the streets of Cambridge on bicycles.

The bride which was used by Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, when he led his band of braves into the Valley of Death at the battle of the Little Big Horn, has been presented to Mr. George Fish, of Philadelphia.

Father Dominic Reuter, rector of the Franciscan College, of Trenton, N. J., has been elevated by Pope Leo to the second highest office in the Franciscan order, that of procurator-general of the friars minor conventuals.

A striking testimony to the vitality of "Ben Hur" is given by the fact that the one hundredth and eleventh edition is now to be published. The first edition appeared twenty-three years ago.

Both John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller have arranged to have the brooks and lakes on their big estates near Pocantico Hills stocked with trout and bass, and will have a fine deer range on their Pocantico domain.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensboro Telegram says: "The double office-holding problem continues to call for some little discussion. Raleigh is perturbed over the legality of a man being a deputy sheriff and an Alderman at the same time. There are several scores of people in the world and life is short. One office is enough for the average man."

The Charlotte News sums up a problem thus: "Roosevelt stood Vick aside, not because of his color, for Teddy is color blind. Not because of a lack of competency, for he was competent. But because he had no support of the Republican ticket." This ought to be included in the President's record as a civil service reformer.

The following from the Winston-Salem Sentinel refers to the Edenton Transcript, a paper just started to boom Mr. Hearst:

"The editor referred to quite often has got his Hearst boom started in North Carolina. The medium is the Edenton Transcript. It has not made much noise yet, and we have not observed that the New York American is helping it along by special dispatches under secret heads."

Referring to the new Wisconsin law forbidding the sale of cigarettes in that State, the Raleigh Post says:

"The discovery that tobacco put up in the cigarette form was unhealthy and immoral was made when the use in this shape developed so rapidly, corresponding to curtailing the use of cigars, and largely, though to a less extent, the pipe. The fight of the cigarmakers, who were unquestionably badly hurt for some years, against this North Carolina product, both of growth of leaf and the manufacture thereof, has been carried on upon a 'high moral plane,' until the farmers themselves, in many instances, losing sight of their own immediate interests and misled as to the motives of those who started the crusade, fell in with the popular outcry against the cigarette."

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

—BY—
Harry Tucker.

DAILY CALENDAR—APRIL 2.
1208—Leath's beauty show came to town.

1204—They left and there was a great exodus of available young men.

We need a private secretary.

Our mail is growing so big that we don't know how we are going to get along without a private secretary.

Last month we got six letters, and this month, already we have received two postal cards.

Sam Rosendorf told us about seventeen months ago that he was going to send us a typewriter with brown eyes.

But as yet she has not been sent.

At any rate we must handle our own mail until we get her.

We are not running the Academy, neither are we conducting the Bijou.

Therefore we cannot answer the question which is propounded to us in the following terse note, which we received on the late mail:

Dear Gentlemen: About the City? Sir—I would like to ask why it is that a week has gone by, and neither the Bijou nor the Academy has presented "A Texas Steer." The managers of these amusement houses are certainly not looking to the felicity of their patrons. We ought to have a "Texas Steer" a few weeks before the hot weather comes on.

Yours,
T. STEER.

We cannot see what he wants with the Texas Steer again, for when Senator Barksdale is in town.

The Senator is on his way to Congress, we hear, and with him in Washington, and Charlie Bland in Mr. Willard's place in Richmond, all nature should be at peace with herself.

We don't know when we ever passed as pleasant an evening as that given us by Professor Brooks, the English conjuror, at Tom Hatcher's.

The Professor is, strictly speaking, a club entertainer. He can do more clever tricks than any man in the same line, we never saw.

And there is a magnetism about his work that charms an audience to a high degree.

He entertained a party of artists, newspaper men, professional men and men of letters at a little supper, and when Hatcher had passed things around in his own way to the delight of the little party, and cigars were being enjoyed, the Professor did a few tricks. Everybody watched the Professor, but nobody caught on.

He proved to be one of the most wonderful sleight-of-hand professors that anybody in the party had ever seen come down the pike.

He put a card in Harry Glenn's pocket, and took it out of a cigarette that Charlie Frischhorn had given him.

He took a card we had thought of and passed it over to Dr. Snooks, and then we found it in the bottom of our chair.

Mr. Lewis, of the Blackstock Show, and Joe Hurst, thought of two cards, and they were found in Mr. Benton's overcoat pocket out on the hat rack.

Then he did his marvelous trunk trick, in which somebody looked over their shoulders, and a canvas cover over the trunk and lying it with strong ropes, he got out without as much as turning the lock in the trunk.

We are glad we met Professor Brooks and the party, and we are glad that the Professor has determined to stay here, for then we will see him some more at Manhattan Beach this summer.

Here's to you, Professor!

We were right up front at Sparks and Black's the other night when the prize fight returns were being handed in by Jim Baeel.

We got around the table with Giffen, Corbin Shields and George Guverson, and we lost a nickel on the fight, because we were not in the seventh round, and put up our money on McGovern with Jack Avery, who has been after us to let him insure our life.

We know Corbett was going to win, but we always like to bet the under dog, we are always needs friends.

The evening passed pleasantly to us, and while the crowd was talking loudest, a stenographer voice said:

"Money talks!"

Then it became very still, all of a sudden.

But when Jim Baeel shouted out that Corbett's "limbatic powers" had won the fight, the crowd again broke out, and Black laughed until he cranked a glass.

This extract from "Woodward Whistling" expresses our sentiments, too:

Still charms of Bill dreams of faint us still, our eyes are still, Depart, false sleep, and get thee hence, Or whence, or thence, or Any old place! Our heart doth break, For smile from her Has smitten all agog.

We're in a fog, Or a bog, and we can't See anything else in The "Lady Slavey" End of the line.

In the chorus, With red things on.

Short Talks to Legislature
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: One piece of work that the Legislature should do before it adjourns is to pass such legislation as will permit the Corporation Commission to get to work immediately. For some reason not apparent this legislation has been hanging fire for some time now, and finally a motion has been made in the Senate to discharge the committee in charge of the proposed legislation, the mover at the same time making an attack upon the commission that was entirely out of place. The fault doesn't lie with the commission but with the Legislature, which has been dilatory in enacting the needed legislation.

Accompany News: Extension and repairs to the Capitol at Richmond can be postponed a few years; Jamestown Ter-Continental Expositions only come once in every 20 years. Let Virginia "get together" in this matter. A big exposition will be a big advertisement. No State needs this more than ours. Here's for the "old flag and an appropriation"—provided there are no "jobbers" and "hoodlums" upon the question direct or indirect.

Rockbridge County News: Public opinion killed the proposition (the proposed Moon amendment), with all the backing it had in the Constitutional Convention, and there has been nothing since to do anything but strengthen the public in the wisdom of that opinion. The Legislature, which by a practically unanimous vote passed the Barksdale pure elections bill, can be trusted, we think, to summarily dispose of this proposition, so damaging to pure politics. If they do not, the people will have a voice in the election of the next Legislature, by passing upon the question direct or indirect.